HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1820. No. 10.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Grocery Store.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bacon as a shoe shop, where, among other articles, may be had, for cash,

Coffee, first and second quality,
Brown and loaf Sugar,
Molasses,
Good old Rum,
New England ditto,
French Brandy,
Sherry and Malaga Wine,
Porter and Cordial,
Imperial Tea,
Ditto in canisters of two pound each, superior quality.
China, in boxes of forty-eight pieces,
Liverpool, Queen, Glass and Stone Ware,
Muscatel Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Palm Nuts and Almonds,
Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12,
Putty, White Lead, Red Lead, and Spanish Brown,
Pepper and Spice,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Pots and Ovans,
Best Rifle Powder, and Shot of all sizes.

No credit can or will be given.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, May 22. 16—4w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a note executed by myself to Zechariah Herndon for twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, due about Christmas next, with interest from the date, and dated sometime about the 9th of February last, as the said note was obtained from me by fraud, and I am determined not to pay it.

Brooks Corn.

Orange, May 12, 1820. 17—3w

DAVID PRICE,

COPPER-SMITH,

INFORMS his friends and customers, that he expects to receive, by the next arrival of the steam boat, a general assortment of

Strong Copper Sheets and Bottoms,

suitable for making stills of from thirty-five to eighty-five gallons, which he will warrant equal to any made in the United States. Persons wishing to purchase will please call at his shop in Hillsborough street, and judge for themselves.

He expects to keep on hand a constant supply of STILLS, and of materials, which will enable him to execute any order with which his friends may favour him.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1820. 15—6w

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in April, 1819, a negro man by the name of BOB, about twenty seven years old, five feet six inches high, a black surly looking fellow, with two of his under fore teeth out, two bald spots on his head, and a scar on his brow. Any person who shall take up the said negro and put him in jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

Moses H. Bonner.

Granville County, on Nupaureed Creek, May 16, 1820. 15—3w

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, callicoes, bombazetts, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

viz.

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bitts, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogsheads of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hogshead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14—tf

BLANKS

of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON,

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. tf-10

Military Pensioners.

FUNDS for the payment of the United States Pensioners on the Roll of North Carolina to the 4th March, 1820, have been provided at the office of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville. Claims duly authenticated, will be paid on demand. April 28

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 4—6m

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mo setrap

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

ACTS

OF THE SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

A List of the Titles of all the Acts, Resolutions, and Treaties, approved and ratified at the first session of the Sixteenth Congress, which was begun and held in the city of Washington, on Monday the sixth day of December, 1819, and ended on the 15th day of May, 1820; with a brief abstract of the provisions of each law; together with the branch of the Legislature in which each act, &c. originated, the dates of approval, and the dates, respectively, at which they were published in the National Intelligencer.

(Concluded.)

LIGHT HOUSES.

1. An act to authorize the erection of a light house on one of the Isles of Shoals, near Portsmouth, New Hampshire. [Senate. 15th May, 1820.] 20*th May*, 1820.

Besides the light house designated in the title, this act provides for other light houses, buoys, light vessels, piers, and bells, in other situations, and makes appropriations of money for them.

LOAN.

1. An act to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

The President empowered to borrow not exceeding 3,000,000 dollars, at five per cent. reimburseable at any time after 1st Jan. 1832; or at six per cent. reimburseable at the pleasure of the United States. The bank of the United States may lend the money; or the Secretary of the treasury may cause certificates of stock to be constituted and sold. An agent may be appointed to procure subscriptions or sell the stock. 4000 dollars are appropriated for the expenses of the loan; for the repayment of the principal and interest of which the surplus of the annual appropriation of 10 millions of dollars is pledged.

MAINE.

An act for the admission of the state of Maine into the Union. [House. 3d March, 1820] 6*th March*, 1820.

Maine, with the consent of the legislature of Massachusetts, admitted into the Union from the 15th of March, 1820.

See Congress, 1.

MILITIA.

1. An act to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States. (House. 12th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

The system of discipline and field exercise observed by the regular army, to be observe by the militia; and Baron Steuben's rules and discipline repealed.

MISSOURI.

1. An act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories. (House. 6th March, 1820.) 8*th March*, 1820.

This act, in general, contains the same provisions as precedingacts in like cases. The election of representatives to form a convention is to take place in May, and the convention is to meet at St. Louis on the second Monday of June, 1820. The state is to be entitled to one representatives in congress until the 4th census; and there is the usual reservation of land for schools, for a seminary of learning, and for a seat of government. The 8th section of this act forever prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude, in the territory ceded by France, under the name of Louisiana, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, except that part included within the state of Missouri, unless in the punishment of crimes; but fugitives may be reclaimed.

NAVY.

1. An act authorizing the building of a certain number of small vessels of war. [Senate. 15th May, 1820.] 18*th May*, 1820.

Not exceeding five, of not exceeding 12 guns each, at the discretion of the President. 60,000 dollars appropriated for the object.

2. An act to amend an act, "making reservations of certain public lands for naval purposes," passed the 1st of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. [House. 15th May, 1820.] 19*th May*, 1820.

The secretary of the navy no longer to appoint agents and surveyor. The duties to be performed by such surveyors of public lands as the president may designate.

3. An act to amend the act, entitled "An act to amend the act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force." (House. 15th May, 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

Enlistment of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, authorized during the continuance of the service or cruise; but not to exceed three years.

OFFICE, LIMITATION OF THE TERM OF

1. An act to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

District attorneys, collectors of customs, naval officers, surveyors of customs, navy agents, receivers of public moneys for lands, registers of land offices, paymasters, apothecary and assistant apothecaries general, and the commissary general of purchases, are to be appointed for four years, removeable at pleasure. The commissions of officers now in service are to cease as follows: if dated before 30th Sept. 1814, at their dates ensuing 30th Sept. 1820; if after 30th Sept. 1814, and before 1st October, 1816, at their dates ensuing 30th Sept. 1821. All others four years from their dates. The President is authorized to regulate and increase the sums in bonds required from officers, from time to time. And the commissions of officers employed in collecting revenue, are to be made out and recorded at the treasury department.

PENSIONERS.

1. An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. (House. 1st May, 1820.) 3*d May*, 1820.

No person is to receive a pension after payment of that due on 4th March, 1820, unless he exhibits a schedule of his whole estate and income, clothing and bedding excepted, and takes an oath. A certified copy of the schedule and oath, and opinion of the court, must be delivered to the secretary of war; but in case of insanity or incapacity, the schedule may be received by the court without oath. The original schedule must be filed in the office of the clerk of the court; and persons swearing falsely are to suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury. The secretary of war may strike from the pension list the names of persons who, in his opinion, are not in indigent circumstances, &c. And persons who relinquished pensions to avail themselves of the act of 18th March, 1818, and stricken from the list in virtue of the third section of this act, are restored to pensions relinquished.

2. An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war," and for other purposes. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 18*th May*, 1820.

The act of the 10th April, 1806, revived and continued in force for one year. Pensions to commence at the time of completing the testimony of claims to them. Agents for paying invalid pensions, to give bonds, &c.

POST OFFICE.

1. An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act regulating the post office establishment." (Senate. 13th March, 1820.) 15*th March*, 1820.

The president of the senate pro tempore, and the speaker of the house of representatives, entitled to frank as the vice president of the United States.

POST ROADS.

1. An act to alter and establish certain post roads. (House. 13th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

This is an act, such as is usually passed every year, discontinuing and establishing post roads.

PRIVATE ACTS.

1. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Philip Barbour, deceased. (House. 14th January, 1820.) 18*th January*, 1820.

Upon a legal representative's filing a release, the commissioner of the general land office is to issue to him a certificate of the amount of the value of 1,500 acres of land, patented in 1770, to Philip Barbour, by the government of West Florida; which certificate is to be receivable for public lands on sale.

2. An act allowing Sarah Allen the bounty land and pay which would have been due to her son, Samuel Drew, had he lived, for his services as a private in the late war. (House. 19th January, 1820.) 25*th January*, 1820.

Warrant for bounty land, and money, due to Samuel Drew, a soldier, to be issued and paid to Sarah Allen.

3. An act for the relief of Matthew Barrow. (Senate. 28th January, 1820.) *January* 29*th*, 1820.

309 dolls. 19 cents to be paid to him; expended in defending a prosecution for property impressed by him.

4. An act for the relief of James Hughes. (House. 28th January, 1820.) 29*th January*, 1820.

Secretary of the treasury to issue a certificate for 400 dolls. to him, &c. receivable in payment for public land.

5. [illegible] heirs of Anthony Burk. (House. 18th February, 1820.) 21*st February*, 1820.

They are authorized to enter, within 12 months, in the land district of Chillicothe, two quarter sections, without payment.

6. An act for the relief of Denon, Little & Co. and of Harman Hendrick, of New York. (House. 18th February, 1820.) 21*st February*, 1820.

271 dolls. 7 cents. to be refunded to the former, and 5,725 doll. 61 cents to the latter, being a return of duties paid on articles not liable to duty.

7. An act for the relief of William M'Donald, administrator of James M'Donald, deceased, late captain in the army of the United Staes. (House. 28th February, 1820.) 7*th March*, 1820.

Further allowance for bounties and premiums, in the settlement of the accounts of capt. J. M'Donald; but not to exceed the amount charged to him.

8. An act to confirm Anthony Cavalier and Peter Petit in their claim to a tract of land. (House. 28th February, 1820.) 7*th March*, 1820.

Their claim to Apple Island, in the Mississippi river, confirmed; but the claims of others are not to be affected.

9. An act for the relief of Ether Shipley, administrator of Thomas Buckminster, late lieutenant in the thirty-third regiment of United States' infantry. (House. 28th February, 1820.) 7*th March*, 1820.

The accounts of T. Buckminster to be settled on principles of justice and equity; but the sum allowed is not to exceed the amount charged to him.

10. An act for the relief of Mary Cassin, widow and administratrix of Patrick Cassin, deceased. (Senate. 5th April, 1820.) 7*th April*, 1820.

Her claim to be settled, for moneys advanced by her husband to soldiers in the army; she to give a bond of indemnity to the comptroller of the treasury.

11. An act for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Nicholas Vreeland, deceased. (Senate. 5th April, 1820.) 7*th April*, 1820.

Their claim to be audited and settled, on account of a certificate for 245 dolls. and 66 90ths: the surviving executor to deliver a bond of indemnity to the comptroller of the treasury.

12. An act for the relief of John A. Dix. (Senate. 5th April, 1820.) 7*th April*, 1820.

The secretary of war to pay him 112 dolls. in full for extra services as adjutant, &c.

13. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of John O'Connor, deceased. (Senate. 5th April, 1820.) 7*th April*, 1820.

Confirmed in their title to a tract of land on Buffaloe Creek, in Mississippi; but the claims of others not to be affected.

14. An act for the relief of Robert Swartwout. (Senate. 5th April, 1820.) 7*th April*, 1820.

To be allowed such sums as may appear equitable and just for loss on sale of treasury notes.

15. An act for the relief of John Harding, Giles Harding, John Shute, and John Nichols. (Senate. 5th April, 1820.) 7*th April*, 1820.

To be allowed not exceeding 900 dollars, for fifteen boats, detained at Baton Rouge by gen. Thomas in 1815.

16. An act for the relief of Jennings O'Bannon. (Senate. 5th April, 1820. 7*th April*, 1820.

His account of expenses incurred in a suit erroneously instituted against him in behalf of the United States, to be settled, and the sum found due to be paid.

17. An act authorizing the secretary of state to issue letters patent to Richard Willcox. (Senate. 5th April, 1820.) 7*th April*, 1820.

Letters patent to issue to him for a rotary portable oven, and for inventions in the process of distillation.

18. An act for the relief of Anthony S. Delisle, Edward B. Dudley, and John M. Van Cleef. (Senate. 7th April, 1820.) 11*th April*, 1820.

Forfeiture of the brig Sally, for the importation of persons of color from Martinique, remitted so far as the U. States are interested.

19. An act authorizing payment to be made for certain muskets impressed into the service of the United States. (Senate. 7th April, 1820.) 11*th April*, 1820.

228 dollars to be paid to David Henley, agent of E. Fox, for 19 muskets impressed. D. Henley to give security to indemnify, &c.

20. An act for the relief of Walter Channing; (Senate. 11th April, 1820.) 14*th April*, 1820.

Moneys paid into the treasury, as duties upon salt petre, imported in 1803, to be repaid to him.

21. An act for the relief of certain persons who have paid duties on certain goods imported into Castine. (Senate. 11th April, 1820.) 14*th April*, 1820.

The secretary of the treasury to

cause to be repaid to the persons named, sums paid for duties on goods imported into Castine while in possession of the British forces, the goods not being liable to duty, and the British having levied duties upon their importation. The claimants must have been residents of Castine or Bucksport, &c.

22. An act for the relief of certain sufferers by fire, at Savannah, in Georgia. (House. 11th April, 1820.) 14*th April*, 1820.

Credit for duties on merchandize destroyed by fire at Savannah, prolonged for four years. Bonds to be renewed to the satisfaction of the collector.

23. An act for the relief of Elizabeth Braden. (House. 24th April, 1820.) 26*th April*, 1820.

A warrant for bounty land due to George Braden, to be issued in the name of Elizabeth Braden.

24. An act for the relief of John Steele. (House. 1st May, 1820.) 3*d May*, 1820.

Not exceeding 3,300 dollars appropriated, for discharging a judgment against John Steele, for refusing a clearance to the brig Los Dos Amigos.

25. An act confirming the proceedings of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, in laying out a town on the commons of said village. (Senate. 1st May, 1820.) 4*th May*, 1820.

Proceedings of the inhabitants of Cahokia, in laying out Illinois city and distributing lots, confirmed; and J. B. Thomas and others authorized to convey the lots distributed, by deed, in fee-simple.

26 An act for the relief of John B. Regnier. (House. 2d May, 1820.) 4*th May*, 1820.

Authorizing him to locate a quarter section of land in the Marietta district, &c.

27. An act for the relief of Fielding Jones. (House. 2d May, 1820.) 4*th May*, 1820.

Eighty dollars to be paid to him for a horse impressed.

28. An act for the benefit of Christopher Miller. (House. 2d May, 1820.) 4*th May*, 1820.

Authorizing him to enter 640 acres of land, without payment, at any land office north-west of the river Ohio.

29. An act for the relief of captain Stanton Sholes. (House. 2d May, 1820.) 4*th May*, 1820.

His account to be settled by the officers of the treasury on principles of equity.

30. An act for the relief of Joseph M. Skinner, administrator of George Skinner, deceased. (House. 4th May, 1820.) 8*th May*, 1820.

To be paid 75 dollars for a wagon and other property impressed for the use of the U. S.

31. An act concerning the banks of the district of Columbia. (House. 4th May, 1820.) 8*th May*, 1820.

The charters of the banks in the district, paying specie, and as long as they pay specie, continued until 1st June, 1822; and the charter of the bank of Columbia limited to that period. A majority in interest of stockholders to file declarations of acceptance in the secretary of the treasury's office,

32. An act for the relief of James Merrill. (House. 4th May, 1820.) 8*th May*, 1820.

Placing him on the list of navy pensioners. To take effect from 23d Octotober, 1819.

33. An act for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Isaac Melchior, deceased. (House. 4th May, 1820.) 8*th May*, 1820.

A bond given by L. Jacoby, H. Sheaff, and Mary Hassenclever, in the case of lost or mislaid certificates issued in favor of the baron d'Uttrick, to be cancelled.

34. An act for the relief of Jacob Konkopot, and others, of the nation of Stockbridge Indians, residing in the state of New York. (House. 4th May, 1820. 8*th May*, 1820.

The secretary of war to settle their claim on principles of justice and equity, upon satisfactory proof as to actual service during the last war.

35. An act for the relief of William Coffin and others. (House. 4th May, 1820.) 8*th May*, 1820.

The secretary of the treasury to allow drawback on whale and sea-elephant oil, imported in the brig Boniff, and exported; provided the requisites of the laws concerning drawbacks have been complied with.

36. An act for the relief of John Law and Jonathan Elliot, citizens of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. (House. 4th May, 1820.) 8*th May*, 1820.

Allowed until 30th July, 1821, to comply with building regulations.

37. An act for the relief of Elkanah Finney, and others. (House. 7th May 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

The collector of Plymouth to pay them the amount of allowance, under act of 29th July, 1813, as if the fishing vessel Juno had returned into port.

38. An act for the relief of Joseph Bruce (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

65 dollars to be paid to him, for a horse lost in the public service.

39. An act for the relief of Daniel Converse and George Miller. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

140 dollars to be paid to D. Converse, for two horses; and 35 dollars to G. Miller, for one horse.

40. An act for the relief of the widow of John Heaps, deceased. (House.) 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

500 dollars in 10 semi-annual payments, to be paid to the widow of John Heaps, mail-carrier, who was murdered; out of money arising from postage; and the first payment to be made on the 1st of June, 1820.

41. An act for the relief of Thomas C. Withers. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

370 dollars to be paid to him for four horses, a wagon, and gear, impressed, &c. deducting any amount previously received by claimant.

42. An act for the relief of John H. Piatt. (Senate. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

His accounts to be settled on just and equitable principles, with due consideration of the assurances and decisions of the war department; but the sum allowed not to exceed the amount claimed by the U. S. in suits, &c.

43. An act for the relief of John M' Grew, Richard Cravat, Hardy Perry, and Beley Cheney. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

Confirmed in their claims to land in Alabama, founded on Spanish warrants, &c.

44. An act for the relief of Beck and Harvey. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1920.

3,376 dollars 9 cents to be refunded to them; paid on the importation of articles not liable to duties.

45. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry Willis. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

Authorizing them to enter 1,300 arpens of land, in Mississippi or Alabama.

46. An act for the relief of Stephen Baxter, late paymaster of the third regiment of New York volunteers (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

His accounts to be settled on principles of justice and equity; but the allowance not to exceed the amount advanced by government.

47. An act for the relief of Charles S. Jones and Richard Buckner, jun. administrators of William Jones. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

Released from liability for 747 dollars 45 cents, for stamps lost, &c.

48. An act for the relief of Daniel Bickley and Catharine Clark, administratrix of John Clark, deceased. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

2,250 dollars to be paid to them, being the amount of a bill of exchange drawn by the minister of the U. States in France, in favor of Bickley and Clark.

49. An act for the benefit of the Columbian Institute, established for the promotion of arts and sciences in the city of Washington. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

The use of not exceeding five acres of ground granted, during the pleasure of congress, to the Columbian Institute, to be located under the direction of the president. The use to cease, and the right to revert, if the institute should be dissolved, or not employ the ground for the purposes.

50. An act for the relief of John D. Carter. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

5,987 dollars 90 cents to be paid to him, being the amount of the U. S. portion of prize goods captured in the Mandarin, &c.

51. An act for the relief of the heirs of Abijah Hunt and William Gordon Forman. (House. 8th May, 1820.) 12*th May*, 1820.

Confirming them in their claims to 1,500 arpens of land, near Cole's creek, in Mississippi; but the claims of others not to be affected.

52. An act for the relief of general James Wilkinson. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15*th May*, 1820.

The amount of a judgment obtained against him by general John Adair, for false imprisonment, to be discharged; and not exceeding 3,000 dollars appropriated for the purpose.

53. An act for the relief of Martha Flood. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 15*th May*, 1820.

122 dollars 4 cents to be paid to her; duty paid on a boiler not liable.

54. An act for the relief of Angus O. Frazer and others. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

Angus O. Frazer and others, officers of the revenue cutter Louisiana, to be paid 5,239 dollars 62 cents, the half of the U. S. moiety of the British vessel Ardent, seized, &c.

55. An act for the relief of Samuel B Beall. (House. 11th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

The amount of two final settlement certificates, which were lost, to be paid to him, with interest, he giving bond.

56. An act giving the right of pre-emption to James Shields. (House. 12th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

Entitled to preference in the purchase of a fractional section in the Jeffersonville district, at the price, &c. provided by law.

57. An act for the relief of Susannah Stewart. (House. 13th May, 1820.) 17*th May*, 1820.

The secretary of state authorised to deliver ... surrender of certificate that they were deposited in his office.

58. An act for the relief of James Leander Cathcart. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 18*th May*, 1820.

His accounts to be settled, and various allowances to be made to him for public services, in relation to the regency of Algiers.

59. An act authorizing the settlement of the accounts between the United States and Richard O'Brien, late American consul at Algiers.

His accounts to be liquidated and settled under direction of the secretary of state; but no allowance of any interest in the cargo of the polacre Vickelage.

60. An act for the relief of Thomas Leiper. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

The specie value of certain outstanding loan office certificates to be paid to him; he first giving bond.

61. An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the village of Peoria, in the state of Illinois. (Senate. 15th May 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

Persons claiming village lots to deliver notices to the register of Edwardsville district, &c. to be reported to the secretary of the treasury and laid before congress. Twenty-five cents to the register for each claim.

62. An act for the relief of Richard Smyth. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

To be credited with amount of moneys of which he was robbed.

63. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Tench Francis, deceased. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

His accounts to be settled; but no greater allowance than the sum standing to his debit.

64. An act for the relief of Joshua Newsom, Peter Crook, and James Rabb. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

Their claims for horses impressed into the public service during the Seminole war, to be settled.

65. An act for the relief of Thomas Hunter. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

66. An act to authorise the secretary of state to issue letters patent to Henry Burdin. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 20*th May*, 1820.

Letters patent to be issued to him for his improvement in the construction of a plough, as if he had resided two years in the United States.

67. An act for the relief of Richard S. Hackley. (House 15th May, 1820.) 20*th May*, 1820.

6,213 dollars 74 cents to be paid him, being for expenses incurred by the detention of the ship Vigilant, under orders from the minister of the U. States at Madrid.

68. An act for the relief of Ambrose Vasse. (House. 15th May, 1820.) 20*th May*, 1820.

15,378 dollars 63 cents to be paid to him, awarded for the cargo of the ship Olive Branch, under the 7th article of the British treaty of the 20th Nov. 1794—if there is as much money remaining of the fund.

69. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Conrad Laub, deceased. (House 15th May, 1820.) 20*th May* 1820.

The person authorized to transact the business of the late supervisor of the revenue in the district of Pennsylvania, is to revise the accounts of Conrad Laub, and to audit and settle them. If the administrator is dissatisfied, he may appeal, &c.

ROADS.

1. An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 19*th May*, 1820.

The president to appoint three persons, not citizens of Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois, to examine the country, and to lay out a road from Wheeling to some point on the left bank of the Mississippi, between St. Louis and the mouth of the Illinois. Surveyors, &c. are provided for; and the commissioners are to report to the president—10,000 dollars are appropriated to defray the expense.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

1. An act in addition to the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the treasury, war, and navy departments. (House. 1st May, 1820.) 3*d May*, 1820.

Unexpended moneys, when the object of appropriation has been effected, are to be carried to the surplus fund; and balances of moneys drawn, after the object has been effected, are to be repaid to the treasury. The secretary of war and navy are to lay before congress, annually, a statement of appropriations of the preceding year, shewing the amount, balance, &c; and the secretaries are to estimate the probable demands, and the balances are to be deducted from the estimates for the current year. Unexpended moneys in the hands of the treasurer, as agent of the war and navy departments, for more than two years, to be carried to the surplus fund; but no transfer to surplus fund till the expiration of the time limited for the completion of the object. Appropriations for the service of one year, are not to be transferred to any other branch of expenditure in a different year, under act of 3d March, 1809. No appropriations in the hands of the treasurer, as agent, to be subject to transfer under the act of 3d March, 1809: but appropriations in the military department, for subsistence, forage, and medical and hospital, and quarter-master's department, may be applied from the one to the other of these objects; and in the naval department, appropriations for provisions, for medicine and hospital stores, repairs of vessels, and clothing, may be applied to either of those objects, by direction of the president. No contracts are to be made by the secretaries of departments, except under authority of a law, or an adequate appropriation; and except contracts for subsistence, clothing, and quarter-master's department. No land is to be purchased for the United States, unless in virtue of a law. The secretary of the treasury is to annex to the annual estimates a statement of appropriations for the service of the year by former acts, and of sums in the treasury. The 9th section of this act repeals the 2d section of the appropriation act for military arrearages, of the 15th February, 1818.

2. An act providing for the better organization of the treasury department. (Senate. 15th May, 1820.) 18*th May*, 1820.

This act authorizes the designation of an officer of the treasury, by the president, who is to act as agent on behalf of the United States, for enforcing payment of moneys due. For this purpose he may proceed by warrant of distress against principals and sureties. Persons who consider themselves aggrieved, may apply to a district judge and obtain an injunction, first giving bonds. Clerks of courts are to furnish the agent with ... of judgments and decrees in suits to which the U. States are parties.

TREATIES, INDIAN.

1. Between the United States and the Chippewa nation of Indians, concluded at Saganaw, on the 24th of Sept. 1819. Ratified 25th March, 1820. 31*st March*, 1820.

2. Between the United States and the tribe of Kickapoo Indians of Vermilion, concluded on the 30th of August, 1819. Ratified 10th May, 1820. 12*th May*, 1820. See *Appropriations*, 9.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, June 2.

By the arrival of the April packet ship Albion, captain Williams, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 20th of April, and Lloyd's and General Shipping List, to the 29th, inclusive, and also Liverpool papers and letters to the 2d of May, from which the following abstract is made.

After the king's speech had been read in the house of commons, Sir Edward Knatchbull moved an address to his majesty; the motion was seconded by Mr. Wilmot. Several gentlemen followed, among whom was Sir Francis Burdett. After stating that he should vote for the address, he observed, that he wished to be understood, that, in doing so, he should not hereafter, when the several topics introduced into the speech, came to be discussed at length, be considered to have pledged himself to support the doctrines or assertions echoed in the address. The address was carried unanimously. Mr. Tierney inquired of the chancellor of the exchequer when it was his intention to have the new arrangement of the civil list brought up. The day named was the 4th of May. In the house of lords, the address was moved by lord Grenville, and seconded by lord Howard. The address was carried unanimously. The next day the 28th, very little business was done in the upper house. In the house of commons, Sir H. Parnell gave notice that, on the 11th of May, Mr. Grattan would submit to the house a motion for the removal of the disabilities which the laws at present imposed on Roman Catholics. Mr. Lambton gave notice, on the 6th of June he should submit a motion to inquire into the present state of representation. Perhaps our readers will recollect that this gentleman offered a similar motion the last session of Parliament. The 24th of May was fixed on to introduce the question of the Scotch representation.

The trials for high treason closed on the evening of the 27th April, and the next morning sentence of death was passed on the prisoners. On Saturday the 29th, the common sergeant made his report to the king in council, of the eleven men who had been sentenced the day previous. After two hours deliberation, the following were ordered for execution on the Monday following, (May 1st,) viz. *Arthur Thistlewood*, *James Ings*, *Thomas Brunt*, *Richard Tidd*, and *William Davidson*. The remaining six, who pleaded guilty to their indictments, are respited during the pleasure of the king. The five above named are to hung and afterwards beheaded, and their bodies divided into four qarters. One of the papers before us, says—"The prisoners at present exhibit a sort of enthusiasic bravery, and express a pride in having an opportunity to lay down their lives in the cause of freedom. They all reject the kind attention of the Rev. Mr. Cotton; they say they want not his assistance, and profess themselves to be confirmed deists."

We noticed a few days since that the trial of Arthur Thistlewood was published in an extra Observer. This was done before the other state prisoners had been tried, and in violation of an order of the court. On the last day of the Session, the subject was introduced by the attorney general, and Mr. Clements, the proprietor and publisher of the Observer, was sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred pounds.

On the 26th, a dinner was given in London, chiefly by the merchants engaged in trade with Spain, in celebration of the recent change of the constitution of that country. And about 150 persons were present, among whom was the Spanish ambassador. One of the toasts given was, "The honorable Mr. Forsyth, the United States' ambassador at Madrid."

A petition to parliament is circulating in London requesting a repeal of the existing laws relating to trade and navigation; and praying that ships of all nations may be admitted free into the United Kingdom, under the same regulations as British vessels.

A ministerial paper states, on what they call good authority, "that an arrangement between two distinguished persons is nearly, if not quite completed; and that the lady will continue to reside abroad.—In forming this determination, it is added, "she is said to have been influenced by the advice of an habitual oppositionist, who did not consult his politics at the expense of his duty."

The disgraceful scene of a man selling his wife, took place in London on the 28th of April. Bills were posted in different parts of the city, stating that she would be sold *according to law*. At the appointed hour, the husband made his appearance, *leading his wife by a halter*, which was placed around her neck. She was "*knocked down*," at a very moderate price, to a butcher of Clare market.

IRELAND.

The Cork papers of the 23d of April state, that as pirit of insubordination begins to manifest itself in the vicinity of Charleville. Nightly associations are formed there, and the peace and security of the neighbourhood have been disturbed by turning up ground, nocturnal visits paid to the houses of some farmers, and threats of a very terrific nature have been promulgated against some individuals who have lately taken land there.

FRANCE.

The state of the public mind at Paris and other parts of France is that of extreme disquietude; a letter from Paris, received in Philadelphia in the present week, says, "there is no longer any security for our persons—*letters de cachet* are revived; and liberty is no longer enjoyed in France; to enjoy that blessing, we can look no where now but to the *United States* or to *Spain*.—*Aurora*.

A Paris journal of the 23d contains the following: "The cabinet of St. James has replied to the official notification of the changes recently produced in the government of Spain, that it sees with pleasure the adoption of a system which England had long considered useful, and even necessary, for the welfare of the Spanish nation."

SPAIN.

The adherents of Joseph Bonaparte, who had been banished from Spain, have made an attempt to return. General Mina has caused some of them to be arrested. They are to await the decision of the cortes before they can return.

The king of Spain, to remove all obstacles opposed to agriculture, has declared that the impost known in the several provinces of European Spain, under the name of "vow to St. James,' is suppressed. The arrears due to the 9th of March last have been applied in aid of the families who suffered in the massacre at Cadiz.

The king, by a decree of the 29th March, has also suppressed the numerous imposts levied on the migrating merino flocks. For the imposts which are farmed out, the holders are to be reimbursed.

All the soldiers in Spain, whose term of service expired in 1817, are allowed to quit the army.

General Velasco is named governor of Madrid; brigadier Martinez, of Ciudad Rodrigo; and brigadier Diaz Herrera, of St. Sebastians.

A royal decree of Spain abolishes what was termed the Royal Patrimony of the crown. The preamble declares "that it is impossible for the monarchy to attain union and happiness, so long as its subjects shall not be equal in regard to enjoyments, rights, contributions, privileges, and duties." It thus appears that even kings can act right when they dare not act otherwise.

Xeres, in Spain, was saved from the fate of Cadiz by the firmness of colonel Montalvo Teberus. 400 dragoons of the king's regiment, and as many sappers from the regiment of Soira, were in full revolt; they wanted to set fire to the town, kill their own officers, and march against the battalion of Valancey, who had declared in favor of the constitution. These soldiers, thirsting for blood and wine, scattered themselves about the town, but were soon collected by the authorities.

The proceedings which have been instituted against those concerned in the Cadiz massacre, were actively progressing. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Spain, dated Cadiz, April 4.

"I was just going to dine when I heard that the valiant Quiroga was about to make his entry into the town, and that eve preparation was making to receive him. I hastily finished my repast, and on reaching the street of San Francisco, I saw descending from the square of San Antonio, the battalion of Aragon, 800 men, belonging to the La Isla party, whence they had just arrived, having first gone to the square of the constitution to salute with their colors, the obelisk raised there in honor of our national code. It would be impossible to explain the enthusiasm of the troops belonging to this corps, and the people who were seen hailing and embracing them on all sides. The balconies were hung with silks, and crowded with spectators, and the inhabitants walked before the troops, with palms in their hands. The battalion moved off to their quarters, and I went on to see Quiroga's entry, but how can I convey to you an idea of this pleasing and tender sight? Scarcely was his coming known, and the whole of the ground from the Cortadura, to the square of San Juan de Dios, was thronged with people, balconies, tops of the houses, all filled, even the city walls and towers, so anxious was every body to see this brave and distinguished man, to whom his country is so much indebted, and who, little more than three months ago, was an inmate of one of our prisons.

"The party from La Isla reached the Cortadura, and was received with discharges of artillery and every other demonstration of joy. The people forced Quiroga and those who accompanied him to alight from their horses, and they ascended a beautiful triumphal car, prepared for the occasion, in which sat Quiroga, Riego, Lopez-Banos, our new Governor, Don Cateano Valdes, and O' Donajhu, drawn by the people. Parties of soldiers preceded them, and an immense concourse of the most distinguished inhabitants on horseback. Generals Ferraz and Cisneros attended in coaches. On reaching the square of San Juan de Dios, Quiroga alighted at the governor's house, but the people demanded he should show himself at the balcony. There the governor placed on his head a crown of laurel and roses which had been prepared for him. The scene was too much for Quiroga, he was so greatly affected that he burst into tears, and they were obliged to take him in. A more interesting spectacle was never witnessed; it filled me with a thousand recollections. Would to God those could have been present who think we are incapable of appreciating the advantages we have just attained. In short we are all happy, with the exception of a very few, too servile and too mercenary to prize the blessings their fellow citizens enjoy, but this is only a dark spot in the general scene, and they will be left to the remorse of their own conscience."

PRUSSIA.

Letters from Berlin of the 14th April state, that on the preceding day a tumult of a very formidable nature occurred in that city. About 300 individuals suddenly made an attack on the guard house which was occupied at the time by not more than 30 soldiers. It was not till two or three detachments of the military had been brought against them that the insurgents were reduced to submission, when several of the ring-leaders were secured and thrown into prison. The same afternoon, baron de Humboldt had an audience of the king, which lasted three hours.—By letters of the 16th, from the same place, we learn that M. Jahn has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the court appointed to try him; but that the king, in recollection of former services, has remitted the punishment to imprisonment for ten years, and subsequent banishment from the Prussian territory. M. Jahn is about 50 years of age.

Two secretaries of the war office at Berlin, who had quitted their functions without permission, and had received public notice in the Gazette to resume them, both committed suicide in the neighborhood of Altona. The reasons for the act were not given.

RUSSIA.

The minister of "public worship and instruction" has published a report exhibiting charges against the Jesuits, and recommending their immediate expulsion from the empire. The emperor has approved of the report, and ordered that it shall be carried into immediate effect. The officers charged to execute the order are directed to pay every regard to the aged and infirm Jesuits.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Communicated for the Baltimore Patriot.

The happy changes at Buenos Ayres are confirmed by recent details in letters and public papers to the 17th of last March, received in town by the late arrival at New London, Conn. Mr. Sarratea was elected governor of Buenos Ayres, not as a capital, but as a province; for, to the great satisfaction of the people, federation has been proclaimed. We have a printed copy of the convention to this effect, entered into by the different provinces, which contains twelve articles of a very interesting nature, and shall be given to the public as soon as translated. A body of representatives is already sitting to carry into execution that agreement. Antonio Escalada, the father-in-law to general San Martin, is acting as one of the members of that body; the general, it is said, having withdrawn in time from assisting the criminal plans of Pueyrredon's ambition. The escape of this man to the Portuguese, with a large sum of money, and the flight of his secretary, Fayle, have been already noticed. Now, we are further informed that his first clerk in the office of the secretary of state, Julien Alvarez, and also Cornelius Saavedra, col. Juan Ramon Balcarce, Diaz Velez, and the merchant Ambrosio Lezica, who had made an immense fortune by favour and monopoly, secretly fled to the Portuguese, after attempting on the 6th of March a counter revolution without success. And though, a letter says, justice cannot reach them in their dishonourable asylum, the truth of the old saying would be accomplished, that treason is courted, but traitors are always despised. All is going smooth and quiet to a settlement. The factions are no longer able to oppose, with noise and violence, the progress of truth, and the exertions of reason in the people. It is announced that general Carrera would have been on his way to Chili on the 20th of March, to assume an important station there, in reward for his perseverance and services.

An unheard of atrocity—Letters from Angouleme contain the following account of an horrible outrage committed near Confolers. A young couple, who were on the point of getting married, went together to invite their relations to the nuptials. The girl was mounted on her lover's horse, followed by him on foot. On their arrival at a village where the young man wanted to see some person, he left his destined bride to wait his return in the road. Immediately afterwards three ruffians arrived, who, after grossly insulting the girl, obliged her to alight from the horse, stripped her naked, committed outrages on her person, which decency will not permit us to relate, and threatened to murder her; they then killed the horse, cut open his belly, took out the entrails, and in their place put the unfortunate young woman, sewed up the animal's skin and made off. Some children who were passing by afterwards heard cries issuing from the bowels of the horse, and immediately ran in great fright to tell their parents that the devil was in a dead horse lying on the road. In the mean time the young man arrived and heard the groans of his expiring mistress. She was dragged out of the horrid situation where the villains had placed her, transported to the nearest barn, where every attention was paid to her. The police set directly about pursuing the horrid monsters who had committed an offence new in the annals of crime, and were fortunate enough to arrest them. They were recognised by the young woman, upon confrontation. The unfortunate victim could not survive the outrages which had been perpetrated upon her, and expired five days afterwards.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 14.

The governor of the state of Tennessee has issued a proclamation requiring an extra session of the legislatue. We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that the object is some legislative interposition, to relieve those who suffer under the distemper of the times—*debt*, with the inability to pay.

EXECUTION.

On the 25th of May, Michael Powers was executed at Boston for the murder of Timothy Kennedy.

The following paragraph is from the St. Louis Enquirer, and we regret to see in it more of the spirit of exultation and the triumph of party, than a disposition for a free and dispassionate investigation of the subject upon its own merit. We are heartily disposed to grant to every state the liberty of regulating its own affairs in its own way; but on a subject so intimately connected with the happiness of the people of a rising state, we would rather see the intemperance of party feeling give place to the moderation and free inquiry which flow from the exercise of sound reason.

"St. Louis, May 3.—The election will close this evening. Without knowing its precise result, we can undertake to say to the friends of Missouri, throughout the union, there is no danger.

"Persons who have had their hopes greatly excited in the northern states must be mortified to learn that of all their *allies* and *correspondents* here, not one would acknowledge himself in favour of imposing the restriction when he came to state his principles before the people. All took the attitude of *limitation men*, that is in favour of *limiting the excess* of slavery, by checking it at some future period, which period no one would name. The artifice may have succeeded in gaining a few votes, but will have no effect upon the general result; and although a few disguised restrictionists may creep into the convention, yet they will do no harm, and we will venture to say that not even a proposition will be submitted in the convention for excluding slavery from Missouri; on the contrary, that a clause, which would not have been dreamed of except for late events, will be put in for protecting the slaves and their increase to their owners. So much for foreign interference in our affairs."

Missouri.—The election for representatives to the convention commenced on the first of May, and closed on the third. We regret to state that there does not appear to be any probability that the further introduction of slaves into that state will be prohibited. The candidates who have declared sentiments hostile to slavery, have avowed their intention to permit their importation for a term of years, that is, until the country is well stocked, and restrictions will be useless.—A letter from St. Louis under date of the 24th ult. informs us, that some difficulty will be experienced on account of the negligence of the proper officers in issuing the usual proclamation for holding the election. *Nat. Intel.*

Georgetown, (D. C.), May 29.

The Spanish messenger, who was mentioned in the London papers as having passed through England with dispatches from the new government of Spain to General Vives, arrived at the seat of government on Saturday. It is believed that immediately after his arrival Gen. Vives waited on the secretary of state. The public anxiety respecting the nature of the communication made on the occasion, is very great. It is but reasonable to suppose however, from the character of the change which has taken place in Spain, and from the vast importance to the new government of a friendly understanding with the United States, that the recent instructions to the Spanish minister here will breathe no other spirit than that of justice and amity. [*Messenger.*

Three vessels belonging to Bristol, Rhode Island, have been captured by the British brig Thistle, all with full cargoes of *slaves*, and sent to *Sierra Leone*. We regret that they were not captured by the Cyane, and trust that our vessels, on that coast, will be unusually vigilant in detecting those violaters of law and of gospel. *Nat. Adv.*

Philadelphia, May 26.

Some idea of the scarcity of money and plenty of butter in our market may be inferred from the following fact, excellent fresh butter is this day, May 26th, 1820, selling in Philadelphia market at twelve and a half cents per pound.

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans, May 1, 1820.

Great alarm has existed here for several days past, in consequence of its being known that an attempt is on foot to liberate the pirates from their confinement in our prison. They are eighteen in number—the time fixed for their execution is the 25th of this month. In order to ensure the safety of the city, there are 200 citizens on duty every night, besides the city guard—all well armed. If any person attempts to escape from the watch their orders are to shoot him. One person was shot and another stabbed by the guard on Friday night. I am obliged to be on duty one night in five; this, however, is no more than is required of all, both young and old. Two or three companies of U. States' troops have been ordered here from above, as an additional security from the numerous desperadoes with which this city abounds.

An attempt was made a day or two since to convey a loaf of bread to these prisoners, but the jailor suspecting that all was not right, broke it open, when it was found to contain a letter addressed to the pirates, telling them not to despond, as the city would be burned and they liberated before another week.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

From the Montrose Gazette, May 20.

Youthful Heroism.—On Monday last as Rufus Gregory, eldest son of Samuel Gregory, Esq. of this town, aged about thirteen years, was out in the fields shooting squirrels, he saw a bear not far off, making directly for him. As his gun was loaded only with squirrel shot, to fire at it with them would have little or no effect, instead of quickly leaving the ground, as would naturally be expected from one of his age, he drew from his pocket some rifle balls, and instantly put them in his musket, and before the bear had reached him, he levelled his piece at, and shot it to the heart.

Blakeley, (Alab.) May 10, 1820.

At a late term of the Circuit Court, held for this country, Nathan Johnson was convicted for passing two counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces, knowing them to be such; which offence is capital by the laws of the state; and was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th inst.—The Jury recommended him to mercy, and from the circumstances attending his case, the Executive clemency will probably be extended to him.

Huntsville (Alabama), May 12.

Military Road.—We have recently had the pleasure of conversing with Lieut. Lyman, of the U. S. army, who is attached to the corps now engaged on the road from Tennessee River to the head of Lake Ponchartrain. It is with no ordinary pleasure that we can assure our readers, on the authority above mentioned, that this great national work will be *completed* in the month of June. The whole road is now cut out, and bridges and ferries and houses of entertainment are established, so that the road can be travelled on horseback with great convenience. This great national work is of the utmost importance to the whole western country, as the distance to New Orleans, by land, is lessened from *three to four hundred miles.*

Albany, May 19.

The Rev. Dr. Morse, left town yesterday afternoon, on his way to Buffalo. He is employed, we understand, by government, on a mission for investigating the actual condition of the Indians in the western and north western parts of the union—preparatory to a distribution of the funds that have been appropriated by congress for the civilization of the Indians.

Dr. Morse will proceed from Detroit to Makinaw—from thence across the north western territory, to the Falls of St Anthony, and in his way will visit all the tribes of Indians that reside in that country.—He will then probably descend the Mississippi, and on his return, examine the condition of the tribes in the western states. The intention of government, in this mission, we learn, is to obtain an accurate account of the state of all savages north of the Ohio.

No one can fail of wishing ample success to the benevolent views of the government and its agent.

New-York, May 20.

The "Comet of immense magnitude," recently spoken of in the St. Johns. N. B. papers, is now explained to be nothing more than a *luminous streak* in the N. W. quarter of the hemisphere, which, it is said, always attends the planet *Venus*, when in positions similar to the present with respect to the Sun.

DIED,

On Sunday night the 4th inst. at his residence in the South-Carolina College, Dr. JONATHAN MAXCY, for sixteen years the admired and revered president of that institution. In the death of this amiable man and distinguished scholar, his family, his friends, his students, and the College, over which he presided with so much reputation, have sustained a loss, which can neither be soon, nor easily repaired.

"Non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso; *sed cum docto doctrina;* cum modesto, pudore; cum innocente, abstinentia certabat; esse, quam videri, bonus malebat; ita, quo minus gloriam petebat, eo magis adsequebatur." *S. C. State Gazette.*

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

I AM yet desirous of removing to the Western Country, and wish to sell the land whereon I now live, viz seven hundred and thirty or forty acres, well timbered and watered, the soil equal to any in this section of the country, adapted to the culture of all kinds of grain, cotton and tobacco, on which is a comfortable dwelling house, with other useful out houses; a merchant mill and distillery in good order; a young orchard of from twelve to thirteen hundred apple and peach trees, of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. The situation is pleasant and healthy, in a good and respectable neighbourhood, near to one of the best schools in the state, under the care of the Rev Wm. Bingham, whose character is well and generally known. I will sell at a fair price, and the payments shall be as accommodating to the purchaser as possible. Those who wish to possess an eligible, pleasant, and profitable stand for business, would do well to come and view the premises, ten miles north west of Hillsborough, Orange county, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Caswell court house

John Campbell.

N. B. The purchaser can have a thrifty stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, with all the farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, the crop of corn, wheat and fodder, or any part thereof. J. C.

6th, 1820. 19—3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last May term of the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Orange, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM BOND, late of Tennessee, deceased, was granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

David Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, June 12, 1820. 19—3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Wm. Huntington & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent All persons indebted to said concern are requested to call on either of the subscribers as early as possible, and close their respective accounts; as they are resolved to have their accounts closed by bonds or otherwise.

Wm Huntington,
John Van Hook, jr.

Hillsborough, June 6th, 1820.

☞ The business will be continued by Wm. Huntington, who has on hand a handsome assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.

which he will sell very low for cash, or on a credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Watches, &c. repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted.

Wm. Huntington.

19—tf.

Eagle Lodge, No. 71.
Hillsborough

IN conformity to an order of said Lodge, the members are informed that the celebration of St. John the Baptist will take place on the 24th instant, and punctual attendance is solicited. All brethren in regular standing, are invited to attend.

J. P. Sneed, *Secretary.*

June 13. 19—2w

Taken up and committed to Jail,

A NEGRO man, who calls himself JOHN, and says that he was purchased by a Mr. Turner, a negro trader, sometime in April last, from Thomas Spain in Gloucester county, Virginia; that he ran away from the said Turner about three or four weeks ago. The said negro John appears to be about twenty-eight or thirty years old, stout built, five feet five and a half inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

James Clancy, *Jailor.*

Hillsborough, June 10. $19

To the Benevolent and Humane.

JOHN DZIEKANSKY, a young man from Rosenberg, in the kingdom of Prussia, and a cloth maker by trade, left Amsterdam in August, 1818, on board a vessel bound to North America. His brother, Joseph Dziekansky, now living in Rosenberg, not having received the smallest information of either his arrival, or where he might have settled himself, is extremely anxious to be apprized whether his brother John is yet alive, and in what part of the United States he might be sojourning. He begs, therefore, the aid of the citizens of the United States, should any have a knowledge of said John Dziekansky, or should this advertisement come to the immediate hearing of the person himself, to inform, without delay, the subscriber, living in the city of Washington, where he will hear particulars much to his satisfaction. Any information respecting the above named person will be thankfully received, and a lasting obligation conferred on a much distressed brother.

Frederick Cana.

Printers throughout the United States will please to aid a favouring hand to the above advertisement by giving it a few insertions in their papers. F. C.

Washington City, June 6. 19—dp

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, *Principal.*

June 7. 18—6w

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co, the surviving partners of said firm will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,

All the Stock and Work on hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of stills, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c.

Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Josiah Turner, and
James S. Smith.

May 6. 14—ts

NOTICE.

MY pocket book was stolen out of Jacob Riley's drawer in the month of March, 1819, containing a note on Joseph Anderson for twenty dollars. All persons are hereby cautioned from trading for said note, or the said Anderson from making payment to any person but myself, as I have not received any satisfaction for the same.

William Burch.

May 30, 1820. 17—3w

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the offic of the Hillsborough Recorder.

From the Balance.

TO MIRIAM.

I mourn for Judah and her scatter'd sons,
Their temple ruin'd and their city lost!
I mourn their wanderings, and the evil done
To Salem's honour and to Salem's cost.

Thou could'st not, Miriam, deem my sighs were vain,
Had'st thou but seen, as I have seen, our shame,
Or had'st thou felt, as I, the cold disdain
Of those who worship God, alone in name.

Ah, would'st thou mourn with me, go view the scite
Of ancient Salem, once our holy place,
Now changed indeed—the bond maid's son has right,
And Ishmael lord's it o'er our victim'd race:

Oh, Judah's greatness! bright but transient gleam!
Miriam, 'tis past—But GOD, he is above,
And Judah's honour, light as woman's dream,
Has fled—her fame—as weak as woman's love.

Miriam, Jerusalem is but a waste;
That land is cursed which Judah once adorn'd,
And nought but Moslem rites can now be traced,
Where David sung and Jeremiah mourn'd.

And dost thou ask me, Miriam, why I weep!
The land's a desert where the seers were born;
The gentiles rule where all the prophets sleep,
And we, oh Miriam, we 're the nations' scorn.

JOSEPH.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE RADICAL'S SATURDAY NIGHT.

(Concluded.)

I fancied, that I had lost my way on a wide moor, during a night of storms, and at last came upon a solitary hut, into which I entered for shelter. With that distressful feeling, so common in dreams, I knew not whence I had come, or whither I was journeying; a sense of insupportable weariness was all that I knew of life. Soon as I entered the cottage, I felt as if I had been there before, though every thing seemed wofully and ruefully to have been changed. The wet, stained, clammy and naked walls, breathed over the room the cold air of discomfort and desertion—the few articles of furniture were fitted for the mean, vile and miserable dwelling—and the flickering light from a small oil lamp on the clay floor, by which the wretchedness around was visible, at times seemed to expire utterly, as the gusts of wind blew through the broken panes of a window half closed up with rags and with straw. I felt over my whole body the shivering tremor of that superstitious fear that strikes the heart in dark, wild and solitary places, and that congeals one's very life-blood, as it assails us when reason is enchanted by sleep. In this ghastly loneliness I heard a long, deep, broken groan; and as I looked intensely into the gloom, an old man seemed sitting before me, by the dead ashes of a scanty fire, with long locks, whiter than the snow, and cheeks as sunken and as wan as if he had risen from his grave. Can this ghost, thought I in dim perplexity, be he whom I have often seen kneeling in prayer among his family, and whose reverend countenance felt, not many nights ago, the cheerful light of that happiest fireside? What dreadful thing has happened to him or to me? I strove to speak to the old man in his loneliness, but the words were all frozen in my breast, and I stood convulsed in the dumbness of agonizing passion. But the reality deepened and closed in upon me, and the corpse rising up, stood close to my side, and I heard a voice, "Oh! Scotland! Scotland! hast thou forgotten thy God!" At these words I was at once transformed into a being of my dream, and knew what had befallen my country. Throne and altar had been overturned, and the land was free. But I was wandering, methought, through that stormy midnight, dogged at the heels by persecution and murder; and the old patriarch, whom from boyhood I had loved and honored, stood before me, involved too in some dark and incomprehensible misery. "The earth, is it not wild," quoth the vision, "now that we know there is no God." "Our faith will yet return to us!" "No! my young friend! the wind roars loudly; and hark! the flooded Clyde! That is the swing of the woods! Are not their voices terrible, now that there is no God? But look, look at these withered hands! and at these hoary hairs—they will fall down into the mould: and what then are the ninety years that I have walked over the earth; and why should a shadow have had such sweet and awful thoughts, since there is no God!" We seemed to stand together, I and that shadow, weeping and wailing atheists; terrified by the voice and the darkness of the godless earth. My very soul died within me, as I looked around on the dead ashes—the miry floor—the ropy walls—the vileness, the mouldiness, and the earthliness—and felt that I, with all my unendurable agonies, was only part of that loathsome existence with which I should be blended, and incorporated and lost for ever more, soon as chance might terminate the foolish mystery called life.—"Would you believe it, that my daughter, once so good and beautiful, she who bears the name of her who used to pray with me every night and every morning for forty years, hates these withered hands that laid her into, and lifted her from her cradle, after her mother was taken away? But what is the meaning of the word father, now that there is no God?"

A woman seemed to be before us, with a child, almost naked, in her arms. What is a mother; what is a daughter, since there is no God? She held the famished brat to her breast, rather in anger than in love, and poured fierce and wrathful curses on her father's head, for which the grave, she said, had so long been yawning in vain. "Pity your old father were the words he constantly kept repeating—"remember the commandment of God, which sayeth, 'honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long on the earth which the Lord thy God hath given thee."—There was something in the woman's face that terrified me to look on—a beauty that reminded me of some one I had formerly known—and her voice, too, even when pouring out those unnatural curses, seemed not to be her own voice, but one that I had listened to, I knew not when or where, with pleasure and affection. "Take the imp and mumble it into sleep," cried she, flinging her child into the old man's arms as if it had been a piece of lumber, while he only raised his eyes slightly upwards, and said, 'the poor darling always loved its grandfather." "What more than the mother who bore it?" "I wish your husband were come;" said the wretched being, as the little baby was crying on his knee. "Call him your son—you old dotard—for he is no husband of mine. I suppose he is at the ale house with his drabs; and may these arms be withered, if ever again, in health or in sickness, they lie upon his neck." Just as she finished this sentence, a man came staggering into the glimmering darkness, and then sat down in sullen silence, with a countenance of drunken ferocity. All this while, nobody but the old man spoke to me, or seemed to notice me; and at last, when I was observed by the others, my appearance among them seemed to excite no surprise. The husband and wife continued to glare on each other with eyes of fury and hatred; and the old man, speaking to me as if to a well known neighbor, said in a voice not meant to be heard by any of his miserable children, "alas! alas! is this the cottar's Saturday Night?"—"I have been at the kirk to-night with the committee of reform," cried the husband with an oath. "and a merry meeting we had of it." The old man mildly asked what had been done: and the ruffian answered, "we have levelled the old crazy building with the ground—the pews, and lofts, and rafters—the pulpit too, with its sounding-board, where the old hypocrite used to preach salvation to our souls—by the bones of Thomas Paine, they made a glorious bonfire! and turned all the churchyard as bright as day—the manse itself looked red in the blaze. Had the ghosts leapt from their graves, they might have fancied it hell-fire!" And here, methought the drunken atheist laughed convulsively, as if to suppress the terror that his impiety forced into his own coward heart. "James, James," said the old man, "you surely could not injure the minister who baptized you!" "No, no, burning his kirk was enough for him—he stood by all the while, and never uttered a word. We have saved him from henceforth the trouble of preaching.—When at last, the great black bible, with its clasps, went bouncing into the flames, he thought it time to be off, and we gave him three cheers as he turned about at the gate!" "James! you have scattered the stones of the house of God, over the grave of your mother. Where will you bury these bones, when your old father dies?" holding up as he spoke, his withered hands, clasped as it were in prayer or supplication. "A hole dug in the earth is a grave—but we have no laws, I believe, against burial-grounds—only we must not call them kirk-yards—for where now are the kirks? This has been a glorious day for Scotland. More than a thousand kirks have crumbled into ashes—and to-morrow, not a bell will be heard ringing from Tintock to Cape Wrath!" The blasphemer waxed fiercer and fiercer in my dream, and yelled out in triumph. "At one and the same hour, fire was set to all the houses of God, from sea to sea. Did he, think ye, tell the storms that blew all day, and are yet bravely blowing, to play the bellows to the fire? No—the wind came without His bidding, and before it is down again, all the tabernacles of the Lord will be dust, cinders, ashes. Huzza for the downfall of superstition!"

Quick are the transitions in dreams. —"Where is Margaret?" asked the old man; and I knew he was speaking of his grand daughter. "She is at Elmwood—and we shall have her to feed no longer. The old fool there doates upon her—and if the girl will live with him, why not? She is fifteen years old—and able enough to judge for herself?" "God forgive her," cried the startled mother, as nature rose within her hardened heart. "Fool," growled the husband, "on this very day, were not all the kirks on fire? How long will that senseless word keep stammering on your lips? The girl needs no forgiveness—let her cheat the decripit miser, and who shall say that she ought not to have plundered his hoards of yellow gold?" "Is the child—my little Margaret—is she—have these deaf ears heard aright—is she a harlot, and an adulteress?"—And with these words, the old man bowed his head, until the gray locks fell down even unto the very floor. The unnatural son answered not a word, but scowling over the room, which seemed the very cave of famine, fiercely demanded supper, to which demand his wife replied with a loud histerical laugh, "that the glutton at his knee, (for the little fearless infant had stolen up to its unhappy father,) had swallowed the last handful of meal in the house, and yet look at him, is he not as pale as a corpse? and a corpse may he soon be, for there is no hunger in the grave!" The father looked at him with a face black with smothered rage, while the old man sat still in his chair, with a fixed and rigid countenance. "What! have you got that accursed book of lies in your old lean fingers again," cried the savage, starting up furiously, "the word of God call you it!—will it work miracles, and give us bread!" and with that he tore it from the old man's breast and dashed it among the cold ashes of the fire. "Lies—lies—talk not to me of heaven—and as to hell—what need is there for any other hell than this." The wife suffered the bible to lie among the ashes! What a fearful being thought I, is a woman—and a wife—and a mother—who can scoff at God, and her Saviour! With her religion, she has lost also her very human nature. She cares not for the baby she has suckled—for its father in whose bosom she has lain—for her own father, who would even when she was a child in her cradle, have willingly died for her sake! The death rattle was in the old man's throat. We all stood silent. "Lift up the bible upon my knees," were his last words—his daughter seemed to do so in terror—one moment—and it was then plain that he was dead! All this time the roar of wild wind was in my dream, and I thought, ever and anon, thick blackness filled the room as if it had been a grave; and then again a ghastly light revealed the distorted countenances of wrath, guilt and insanity. The beings of my dream waxed yet more fierce and fiendish; and the child that was still standing at its father's knee, I thought was changed into an imp, with a leering and unearthly face, full of devilish malice and ferocity. Its father's eyes fell upon it, during one of those fitful flashes of light that came glimmering over the darkness; and half terrified, half enraged with the hideousness of the changeling, he sprang up, crying, "What, thou accursed brat, art thou grinning in my face," and grasped his child's throat as if to murder it; the mother uttered a horrid shriek, and I awoke with my heart beating and the cold sweat pouring down my temples.

There is no happiness equal to that of waking from a horrible dream. In a moment I recollected that I was reposing in the dwelling of peace, innocence, and piety; I arose, and going to the window, beheld the first and tender light of morning gradually unveiling the beauty of one of the most beautiful vallies of Scotland. A solitary red-breast was sitting on the apex of the gabel-end of a barn, filled, no doubt, with the riches of harvest, and the cheerful bird was singing to itself in the drawning sunshine. At no great distance, above a grove colored with all the splendor of autumn, rose up the spire of that kirk, in which many years ago, I had first joined in the simple services of our religion, while I gazed with calm pleasure over the woods, and hills and fields, through which my careless childhood had strayed, a tap came to my bed room door, and an infantine voice, followed by laughter from more than one happy urchin, indistinctly summoned me to join the assembled group in the little parlor below. There I found that happy old man, and his children's children. We all walked together to the kirk; and even if I had been a believer in dreams, that hideous one of the night must have been deprived of all its fearfulness by the scene I there beheld. All was still, solemn, and devout, in the house of God, while at the same time the congregation all wore a placid air of cheerfulness and contentment. The minister was the same good old man whom I had been taught to venerate when a boy; the sacred building, though ancient, was yet unimpaired—and the trees that sheltered it had stood for centuries in their strength and beauty. I felt, as I looked around me, a joyful conviction of the stability of religion, breathed both from animate and inanimate objects; and all vague fears for my country and its faith, died away as soon as I heard

"The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise."

When the congregation were dismissed with a blessing by the venerable pastor, I watched with a cheerful spirit the various domestic parties as they returned homewards across the fields, and up the hill-sides—and felt what a treasure of supporting and elevating thoughts, each heart laid weekly up, within its secret self, against the trials and troubles of life. I accompanied my venerable friend, the clergyman, to his manse; and when, during the course of the evening, I ventured to tell him of my last night's visions, the old man smiled, and said, that he hoped I had seen, even in his little kirk, that day, enough to convince me that the Radical's Saturday night would never be in Scotland any thing more than—a dream.

EREMUS.

CONDITION OF THE JEWS AT TANGIER.

In the review of the travels of Ali Bey, (30th No. of the Quarterly Review) the reviewer observes:—"The Jews at Tangier are not confined to a particular part of the town, but live intermingled with the other inhabitants—a privilege which they enjoy in no other part of the Mahomedan world. This privilege, however, such as it is, tends to increase the misery and danger of their situation; for where they live separately, they are not exposed to any incidental insults and injuries, as long as they remain within their own district—a Jewry being almost as safe from the intrusion of a good Mussulman as a pig-sty; but where they are liable to meet and jostle in the street, quarrels are perpetually arising, and the judge never decides in favour of a Jew. This showing partiality begins from the cradle. Ali Bey says, that a Mussulman child will insult and strike a Jew, who, whatever be his age and infirmities, dares not defend himself, and is not allowed to complain!—He has seen the Mahomedan children amusing themselves with beating the little sons of the synagogue. The Barbary Moors entertained an opinion that the Jews were an anomalous issue, and not, like other men, descended from Adam, but the end for which they were created, was to serve the Mussulman. They are obliged to wear a particular dress, every part of which, except the skirt, is black. In some towns they must walk barefoot, and every where take off their shoes when passing before a mosque or the house of any Mussulman of distinction. When they meet a Moor of high rank, they must hastily turn away to a certain distance on the left of the road, leave their sandals on the ground, several paces off, bend the body forward, and in that humiliating posture remain till he has passed forward."

How remarkably this corresponds with the prediction of Moses, their lawgiver, in the 28th chapter of Deuteronomy:—"And the Lord shall scatter thee among all people, from the one end of the earth even unto the other. And among these nations thou shalt find no ease, neither shall the sole of thy foot have rest; but the Lord shall give thee there a trembling heart, and failing of eyes, and sorrow of mind; and thy life shall hang in doubt before thee; and thou shalt fear day and night, and shall have none assurance of thy life."

I was riding in the country last Saturday, and heard an angry mother bawl out to her son—"Sam! Sam! what are you doing there?" To which the boy, in the whining tone of one who was afraid of a flogging, answered—"*Nothing.*"

I was soon out of hearing, but asked myself what are half the sons of men doing towards bettering their own condition or that of others? In the language of Sam, I answered—*Nothing.*

What is that fellow with ruffles, lounging in the shade, doing?—*Nothing.*

What is that man leaning against the corner of the square, shaking hands with people and smoking his segar, doing?—*Nothing.*

See that dandy, with his hands in his pockets, Wellington boots on, and watch keys and seals enough suspended at the waist of his pantaloons to justify one in believing he had a watch—what is he after?—*Nothing.*

What is that fellow standing at the tavern door, with his elbows through his coat, doing?—*Nothing.*

One more and I am done. What does the printer get by *dunning his delinquent* subscribers? *Nothing!*—What! nothing? Nothing!

Ohio paper.

PATRICK HENRY.

When PATRICK HENRY, who gave the first impulse to the ball of the American revolution, introduced his celebrated resolution on the Stamp Act into the house of burgesses, of Virginia, (May, 1765,) he exclaimed when discanting upon the tyranny of the obnoxious act, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third"—"Treason" cried the speaker; "treason, treason," echoed from every part of the house. Henry faultered not for a instant; but rising to a loftier attitude, and fixing on the speaker an eye flashing with fire, continued, "may profit by their example. If this be treason make the most of it."

DISINTERESTED BENEVOLENCE.

Because it is a gratification to a noble and ingenuous mind to perform a good action, some would make us believe that there is no such feeling as disinterested benevolence—but such appear to me to confound the first principles of right and wrong, and mistake the pleasure of self approbation, or that high minded consciousness of acting right, for that degrading principle which seeks its own gratification, regardless of the rights of others.

HONOUR.

Among the ancient Romans, it was not the house which honoured the master; but the master the house. A cottage with them became as august as a temple, when justice, generosity, probity, sincerity and honour, were lodged in it; and how can a house be called small which contains so many and such great virtues?

Extract of a letter from the celebrated Dr. Fothergill, addressed to a gentleman in Massachusetts.

"There is nothing tends so much to keep alive the spirit of war as our education. We take part in all the spirit of heroism displayed with so much elegance by the Greek and Roman historians, till the spirit of Christianity, meek, humble, patient and forgiving, is obliterated from our minds: a woful exchange for a system replete with good will to all men. I am not censuring others, I am pleading for ourselves, and most fervently wish the day may be fast advancing when wars shall be no more. I am the brother of all mankind. I know I am writing to a gentleman who has charity enough to enter fully into my sentiments, and to wish there was not a classic extant capable of producing, cherishing and confirming such sentiments."

ANECDOTES.

A gentleman in Surry had a farm, worth 200*l.* per annum, which he kept in his own hands; but running out every year, he was necessitated to sell half of it to pay his debts, and let the rest go to a farmer for one-and-twenty years.

Before the time expired, the farmer, one day bringing his rent, asked him if he would sell his land. "Why," said the gentleman, "will you buy it?" "Yes, if it please you," said the farmer. "How," returned he, "that's strange! Tell me how this comes to pass, that I could not live upon twice as much, being my own; and you, upon the half, though you have paid rent for it, are able to buy it!"—"Oh! Sir," said the farmer, "but two words made the difference: You said *Go*, and I said, *Come*."—"What's the meaning of that?" says the gentleman.—"Why, Sir," replied the other, "you lay in bed or took your pleasure, and sent others about your business; and I rose betimes, and saw my business done myself." *Lon. pap.*

Election Repartee.—Mr. Harvey, now M. P. for Colchester, canvassed a quaker on a Sunday, who reprehended him for working on that sacred day, and referred him to a passage in holy writ, which says, "thou shalt do no manner of work," &c. Mr. Harvey replied, very true, friend, but there is another passage that seems to have escaped your recollection, which says "make your calling and election sure." *Ibid.*

The cheap Horse.—An old Italian, on his death bed, left little to his widow except a fine horse, and a favourite cat; desiring, however, that the horse might be sold, and the price employed in masses for his soul. The widow sends the horse and the cat to market, with an injunction to sell the horse for a crown, but not except the purchaser also bought the cat, valued at four hundred crowns.—In this way she honestly got the money for her own use.